

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1887.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN issued to-morrow morning, must be he in this evening before six o'clock.

The Way to Do It.

There is only one way in which President CLEVELAND can successfully meet the present vociferous demands for the removal of Higgins. He is called upon to remove Hig-GINS from office on account of the latter's violation of an unofficial expression by Mr. CLEVELAND, prior to his inauguration.

The general policy of the Administration has not been such as to justify the idea that the so-called "pledges" made after the election, but prior to the inauguration, have been regarded as rules from which no deviation was to be countenanced.

In order to make this clear, let us first consider a passage from Mr. CLEVELAND'S famous letter to Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CUR-TTR of Dec. 25, 1884:

"There is a class of Government positions which are "There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of the Civil Service statute, but are so disconnected from the policy of the Administration that the removal thereof of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and fo urpose of putting in their places those who are in cal accord with the appointing power."

We know no class of officers to which that statement applies more accurately than to that of Presidential Poetmasters. That this passage quoted above has been permitted to lapse into innocuous desuetude, so far as they are concerned, cannot be gainsaid after the figures have been considered. At the end of the first two years of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration more than nine-tenths of the Presidential Postmasters which he found in office have been removed and their places filled by other men, presuma-bly Democrats. It would be too great a strain upon public credulity to assert that none of these twenty-five hun dred Postmasters or thereabouts was removed solely on partisan grounds, but always for sufficient cause, of which a just examination had been made and prope opportunity given for the deposed official to defend himself. However Mr. CLEVELAND'S policy, as applied to the Presidential Postmasters, may have differed from that of the Democracy, it certainly has not been in accord with his letter to Mr. CURTIS, and it would be folly to attempt to make him conform to this discarded principle now.

Since Mr. CLEVELAND has been Presiden there has been no act of his to show that he regarded his announcement about offensive partisanship and his inhibition against officeholders' interfering with nominating conventions as a matter of serious importance. The most pro-nounced violation of the order that we have observed was that by Appraiser HOFF-MAN of Chicago, who last fall, as the Democratic Chairman of the convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor, was empowered to select a committee who should nominate a candidate after the Convention had failed and thus the Federal officeholder became the actual dictator of the municipal nomines. Mr. Hoffman is still in office. There have been incidents of the same sort too numerous to mention, and therefore, even if Mr. CLEVELAND now should raise his foot, which has rested so long and so uninterruptedly. and with it crush the devoted head of Higgins, what would be the profit, and wherein could lie the vindication of any principle of civil service reform ?

The discharge of Higgins at this late day would be nothing more than the indulgence of a cranky whim to which the Presiient had been goaded by the Mugwumps. It could not be regarded as the stern adherence of an unbending moralist to what ever standard he had set up for himself in days gone by. It would, indeed, be the most open condemnation of the President's own past policy as it has been illustrated by facts and not by theory.

There is only one thing for Mr. CLEVELAND to do now, if he wishes to appear as a man and of anycles the situation into which he has brought himself. This is to make a frank and manly statement that the ideas of government under which he was inaugurated, and to which he gave utterance once or twice before that event, have undergone a very serious ch in the light of official experience, and that hereafter he will administer the civil service for the benefit of the service, and not for the sake of illustrating such hobbies as may have taken shape in his mind before he actually became the chief representative of the Democratic party. Let him make, then, another statement in regard to the conduct of the civil service, but it had better be limited, as it had better be made, to the declaration that the official who neglects his duty and is guilty of disloyalty to his party will be flipped out; and beyond that the Mugwumps may possess their souls

in whatsoever state it best pleaseth them. Have American Bankers Got a Lien

Upon China? Those who have read Gen. J. H. WILSON' new book on China will hear with a good deal of surprise that, according to a telegram from Shanghai to the London Standard, Chinese-American bank has been establis with the colossal capital of \$200,000,000. To this institution the most extensive privileges are said to have been made through the influence of Lr, the well-known Viceroy of Chihli, including the right to receive and disburse all Government moneys and the control of the mint, together with railway and telegraph contracts. Could we believe that such extraordinary concessions had been obtained, we could easily credit the further assertion that the creation of the bank has excited a panic among the foreign financiers resident in China.

It can hardly be supposed that the Censors would approve of a law tend-ing to trammel the State's control of its fiscal resources, even if pro gressive statesmen like the Vicercy of Chihli should recommend the measure. The Government would long ago have contracted a loan for repairing the great canal, the embankments of the Hoang-Ho, and other publie works but for its invincible repugnance to encumber or tie up its customs revenues That it has now agreed to do more for American bankers than it has ever been willing to do on its own behalf is, to say the least, improbable.

It nevertheless seems clear, in the light of Gen. Wilson's observations, that a banking and construction company which should procure capital from the United States or Europe, and acquire the exclusive right to build railways in China at its own cost and risk, might make money. Lines which should traverse the great plain would encounter no engineering difficulties other than such as are met with on our Western prairies, except in crossing the shifting bed of the Hoang-Ho. The freight transportation business would from the outset be large, and it would signally increase from the moment that Chinese producers could count on

access to distant markets. But foreigners who undertake the building of iron roads in China need not hope to plunder the Pekin Government as the Sultan and the Khedive have been plundered. There would be no waste in construction or running expenses, for magnificent salaries and Credit Mobilier contracts. Yet, according to all competent students of the subject, a railway in China, if made and managed with due economy, could be depended on to yield

reasonable return on the capital invested. That China needs railways both for commercial and strategic purposes is the con-viction of all her leading statesmen, who converted to their views even the veteran conservative, Gen. Tso, before he died. But it is by no means plain that she needs a national bank, and she certainly does not need the help of Americans in order to collect her ustoms revenues. Until therefore, the statement of the London Standard is confirmed, we would advise our readers to attach but little weight to it.

The Health of the Summer.

Considering the great and unbroken heat and the extraordinary humidity of the atnosphere, the mortality of the city during the past two weeks has been very moderate The number of deaths last week was 814, and the week before 935.

These figures may seem large, but the mortality of the week when the heat began to grow oppressive was greater by several hundreds, and in past years it has been more than at any time during this peculiarly trying summer, though the population of New York was then less than it is now by half a million of people. At seasons when the temperature was moderate or cold, or when there was no great epidemic prevailing, the

death rate has been fully as high as it is now. The people seem to be getting inured to the warm weather, of which they have had a continuous experience extending through six weeks. The average health is good, though, of course, the deaths from diseases peculiar to the summer are numerous among young children. Yet, even the mortality among such children has not been great during the last two weeks, as compared with that of past summers and with two or three weeks earlier in the present summer.

The number of deaths caused directly by the sun has been small. There were only sixteen last week and twenty-one the week before, or about as many as occurred from typhold fever. Yet these have been weeks of great excitement on the Stock Exchange and thousands of men have been subjected to an anxiety which predisposes them to cerebral trouble. The board room has been daily crowded with a howling mob, and Wal street has been full of troubled countenances. The regular work of the city, too, has kept hundreds of thousands of people actively employed, and in the warmest weather the pavements of the busy part of the town have been filled with hurrying crowds. We can therefore assume that with ordinary care a man's chances of being killed by sunstroke or even prostrated by it, are very few. If he

is temperate they are greatly reduced. Nor need the summer, even when it is s ontinuously torrid as the present season is seriously disturb the health of a man of average soundness. As a matter of fact, the health of the adult and working population is not impaired by such as it is by severe cold and by the storms of winter. They have a disagreeable time of it, but they find themselves in fair health at high temperatures

But, after all, we should not have advised any one to choose New York as a summer resort during the last month, and we feat that for the month to come it will be no better in that respect. Even though you may be healthy, you are not likely to be happy beyond measure.

Make the Issue Definite.

Why this strange apathy on the part of the Baltimore Reform League? The eyes of all Utopia are upon them. A few days ago the League was in a blaze of excitement over the performances of Naval Officer RASIN. Appointment Clerk Higgins, and Indian Inspector Thomas at the Republican to Con vention has met. Senstor GORMAN has had his way, the Administration has been rebuked for adhering, in theory, if not in practice, to the doctrines of the reformers and RASIN, HIGGINS, THOMAS, and the resi of the offenders remain in undisturbed possession of that which all truly good men regard as a public trust.

Yet no complaint has reached the President from the Baltimore reformers. Have they concluded to drop the matter? Do they propose to be swallowed whole by the spoilsmen, like so many canvasback ducks

or terrapin or other Maryland dainties? Perhaps the President is only waiting to hear from Messrs. J. HALL PLEASANTS, S. TRAKLE WALLIS, J. WIRT RANDALL, J. CLARENCE LANE, and the other earnes young terrapin, before proceeding to make a fearful example of Higgins & Co. How can they tell, until they try, what effect an indignant protest on their part might produce at Washington?

Candor obliges us to say that the Chicago eformers are much more energetic than the Marvianders. The Civil Service Reform League of Chicago has just prepared an elaborate report on the operation of the PENDLETON law in the Custom House and Post Office of that town. They have bothered the life out of Collector SEEBERGER and Poetmaster Jupp for statistics of removals and appointments. What information they can't obtain from the Collector and Postmaster they send to Washington for, and they get it, too. They watch the local examinations with unremitting vigilance When a member of the United States Civil Service Commission goes to Chicago they pounce upon him like young eagles on an owl. The conclusions they have reached respecting the operation of the law in Chicago are that no Republican has yet been ap pointed from the eligible lists to any office in the Custom House or Post Office, and that none but Democrats need apply at either

This is good news for Democrats and bad for Mugwumps. But the Chicago League is not disheartened. It boldly recommends that the powers of the Civil Service Commis sion be greatly increased, so as to enable that body to do what it cannot do now, namely, to ascertain whether the law is being enforced or not. The Chicago reformers hold that the defects in the present law permit a total subversion of its objects. They want the Commission to have the powers of a court, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and compel testimony. so that they! can drag Collector Seeberger and Postmaster Jupp to the witness stand and make them swear upon the Bible how many rascals they have turned out of office, and, in the numerou cases of removal for cause, just what the

cause has been. We like this energy. It is the only way to run a great reform movement. The Chess peake canvasbacks should take notice. The more definite the issue is made between Democratic methods of administration and

Mugwump hopes and wishes, the better it will be for all concerned-except the Mug-

The Ninety Barrooms.

Mr. EDWARD E. Hows. Chairman of the Prohibitionist organization in the Ninth election district of the Twenty-fourth Assembly district, asks us if a certain paragraph in THE SUN of yesterday was not un-

just to the prohibition cause. He refers to a paragraph calling the atter tion of the people of Texas to the fact that ninety barrooms are doing open business in the small city of Bangor, Maine. "Is it just," he asks, " to measure the value of a

Like most well-informed Prohibitionists Mr. Howz probably knows that the workings of the prohibitory system in Maine are farcical and unsatisfactory to the last degree. He does not want the people of Texas to base their ideas of the value of prohibition on the condition of affairs in Maine.

Yes, it is perfectly fair, and directly to the point, to cite the example of Bangor for the benefit of the Texas voters. For the Texas voters have been informed over and over again by the Prohibitionist orators that the result of the experiment in Maine has been the total, or nearly total, suppression of the retail liquor traffic throughout the State. And we have been telling them that this

The Tariff. From the renewed discussion of the tariff

not true. It is not true.

we quote two interesting remarks from journals of antagonistic attitudes. The Norristown Herald, a Republican organ, says: "The tariff must become a party question."

On the other hand, the Kansas City Times Democratic journal whose efforts have

been steadily in favor of the reduction of the tariff, remarks: "The time has gone by, we hope forever, when a pure domestic or economical question like the tariff question disrupt a National Democratic Convention."

The Republicans would doubtless like to make an issue of the tariff in 1888, for it furnished them with the easiest victory imaginable in 1880. But it cannot be made unless the Demo

crats choose to make it. In the light of that fact this remark of the Kansas City Times is of peculiar interest.

Herald, takes a more sensible view of things than can be usually credited to journals who agree with it generally upon economic subjects, when it speaks thus of the Hon. SAMUEL "Our impression is that he is as strong a Democrat a heart as there is in the nation."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston

That is true, and Mr. RANDALL's Democracy has not been wasted. It was he and his Dem ocratic colleagues who stemmed the tide of a tariff for revenue only" that has been threat ening to swamp the Democracy for these several years.

At last a spirit of innovation seems to have struck the trotting turf, and we find advocates of half-mile heats and three-quarter-mile heats and two-mile heats, or any heats different from the present mile heat. It won't do to condemn any new ideas off-hand, therefore all the new fangled ideas may be fairly considered. To our mind the only change in trotting race which should be seriously considered is the question of reducing the number of heats re quired to win from three to two. That might perhaps be an improvement, although we doubt it.

When we consider the subject of heats less than a mile we see how far away we are from the two-minute trotter. There is no horse living that can trot half a mile in a minute. Maud S. once did it in one minute and two seconds but it is not probable that she could knock the two seconds off if asked to do a half mile only. How long will it be, then, before we have horse that can do two half miles each in

A letter from Mayor Hewitt to the owners of the Eliza Hancox would seem to be timely.

Different plans have been suggested by which he minority may continue to be the majority.—Charics

The fraudulent plan was tried with success ten years ago. On the whole, however, the Mugwump plan has worked better. It enables the minority to be a minority and yet to keep the spoils.

Judging by the utterances of the Avalanche, the people of Memphis prefer to convey their invitation to Mr. CLEVELAND and his wife in their own chosen way, as is perfectly right and proper. The intimation from Mr. CLEVE-LAND that he would rather spare the Memphis Committee of One Hundred the trouble of a journey to Washington in hot weather is treated with delightfully delicate sarcasm by our esteemed contemporary:

"The President is very kind. In fact, if we did no the present is very kind. In fact, if we did not know him better we might be inclined to believe that the latch string of the White House did not hang on the outside, so far as the people of Memphis are concerned. "But we know him to be a plain blunt man, not given to scallops, and believe him to be sincere in the desire se expresses to save the One Hundred from the discom-lorts attendant upon a trip by rall to Washington in this

"But we must prove to him that we are made of sterner stuff. While we are all in a melting mood in an-ticipation of having him and his charming wife as our guesta, there is no danger of any serious harm being one to any member of the committee by a night or two

If the President insists upon the singular position he has taken, we suggest that the Memphis committee proceed to Washington and lay the city's invitation before Mrs. CLEVE-LAND. She will not decline to receive these gentlemen after they have travelled so far on a mission of friendliness and hospitality. And we hardly think that the President will go so far in his unique system of politeness as to die tate the manner in which social invitations shall be conveyed to his wife.

What the country needs now is a line of excursion steamers to the North Pole or a great emigration movement to Greenland. What a happy chap the polar bear must be. He may be a little lonely, but he is in the cold wave and he takes the ice cake.

Two enterprises now under way in Africa bid fair before many months to give us some interesting information about the two largest regions that are still entirely unexplored. On the latest maps of the Congo Independent State it may be observed that fully one-half of the territory between the Sankuru River and the great northern bend of the Congo is entirely blank. It is this region which Lieut, WISSMAN set out to explore in November last. News has just been received of the arrival of this able explorer early in April at Lake Tanganyika He had passed several months in the unknown countries between his former route across the continent and GRENFELL's riverine researches on the north. He intended to reach the Indian Ocean by way of Lake Nyassa and the Zambesi. When he returns to Europe he will have travelled twice across the continent from west to east. It is believed the region he has visited is very populous and that he will bring home

West of the Gulf of Guines, and partly surrounded by districts that have been visited by many travellers, is a great white space on the maps. In this region is the hypothetical Lake Liba, but we are not certain that this supposed large lake exists, nor have we a particle of reliable information about a region that is as large as the State of New York. A few weeks ago Kund and Tappenbeck, who have done excellent work in the Congo basin, started for Cameroon for the purpose of exploring this country. They will doubtless be able to settie

some important questions. Germany acquired a pig in a bag when she extended her sovereignty over this region, of which she knew nothing, and these explorers have been sent out by the Government to ascertain what sort of

a country the new German possessions may be. Punctually on the 1st of August our old friend, the fresh-water sea serpent of Skiff Lake, New Brunswick, turns up as usual. He is still thirty feet long, and "sloughs through the water at a frightful rate of speed, lashin the water into foam with his head and tail." Three reputable persons have seen him; two of them being James McMullen, a respect able farmer, and his wife. When the respe able farmer and his wife rowed over him in a boat, the singular reptile "lifted its head and part of its body out of the water in a menac-

Here is a fine subject for an illustrated article in Everts's magazine. The United States Com-mercial Agent at Woodstock, N. B., will eglect a great literary opportunity if he fails to forward to the State Department portraits Farmer McMullen, Mrs. McMullen, and the snake, with an essay entitled, "Do Fresh-Water Sea Serpents Bite?"

ing manner.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. SCOTT'S filly Pomona won a good race at Saratoga yesterday. She does credit to her name, which has been held by at least two famous females before her-Pomona, the goddess of fruits, and Po-MONA, the goddess of domesticated canal boats and heroine of "Rudder Grange."

LANDS TO INDIANS IN SEVERALTY. How the Lands are to be Alletted to the Crows in Montana,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The Indian Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has prepared letters of instruction for the guidance of the special agents recently ap-pointed to allot lands in severalty to the Indians. Special Agent Howard, who is assigned to duty on the Crow Reservation in Montana, is instructed that the allotments to these Indians are to be governed by the treaty of agreement approved by act of Congress of April 11, 1882. By this treaty each head of a family will receive 160 acres of agricultural lands, and also 160 acres of grazing lands. The agent is instructed that where an Indian has a plurality of wives, the first wife should be regarded as the legal one, and the others allowed to take allotments as single persons. Indian women married to white men should be regarded as heads of families. The white husbands cannot take allotments. In all cases where Indian women have been married to Indian husbands, and have children born of such marriage, but have been divorced from such husbands after the Indian custom, the mother should receive an allotment of land as the head of the family, and should be allowed to select land for her children, not under the charge of the father, if competent to do so.

The Winnebago Indians in Nebraska and the Siletz Indians in Oregon will take their lands under the General Severalty act of Feb. 8, 1887. With this exception the instructions to the special agents for the Winnebago and Siletz tribes are the same as sent to Special Agent Howard. April 11, 1882. By this treaty each head of a

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Massachusetts have left England for the Continent.

The Prussian hussars are to have a lighter, straight, and double-edged sword.

Two twenty-knot English cruisers are being built of New regulations in regard to the sales of milk in Ber-

lin went into effect on Aug. 1. Every vender is to have a license, and the milk is classified as "full (pure) milk," "half milk," and "lean milk." This is much like the London classification of eggs. There they have "new-laid eggs," or first-rate eggs, "fresh eggs," or moderately good eggs. and "eggs." An officer of the Royal Marines recently tried to ride North Platte, one of the Wild West's bucking ponies. Two front teeth went with the first scrimmage, and

after the second attempt the officer declared North Mile. Maurel, the daughter of Maurel, the baritone, recently made her debut as a singer in London with suc-

Gentlemen gypsies, or those who travel in vans throughout Great Britain, are becoming more plentiful The Baroness Burdette-Coutts has joined with Mrs. Mackay for a grand charitable alliance. There are said to be sixty thousand Americans in Lon-

don spanding on an average one hundred pounds ster-ling each, or thirty millions of dollars annually.

The Prince of Wales has given Buffalo Bill a gold horseshoe pin set with diamonds and rubies.

The Court forward comments of the control of th The Court Journal congratulates London that the social season just over has not been ruffled by any great scandal.

The picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the "Three frustees of the Tenth Lord Westmoreland" has been pre-tented to the New York Metropolitan Museum by Mr. J.

Morgan. It cost £10,000. Mr. Labouchere speaks of Mr. Chamberlain's new al-ies as "the gentlemen of England."

Senator Allison Is Ready. From the Cincinnati Enquire

PITTSBURGH, July 29 .- When the Pennsylvania limited train arrived from the East to-night the or Allison of Iowa. "What do you think of the endorsement of Senator

Sherman by the Ohio Bepublicans!"
"He is a very nice gentleman," replied the Senator, and a very able man, but it seems to me that Mr. Slaine is somewhat popular. Indeed, I have heard as much during my trip to the East."

"You are spoken of as a very strong possible candidate or the Presidency." the Presidency."
"Am I, indeed! Well, I suppose I must submit. There is every possibility that a Western man might prove aceptable, both to the Convention and to the people, but bet matter cannot come up for consideration until a that matter cannot come up for consideration until a year from now, and the whole situation may be changed before that time."

Did Pranzini Also Murder Gen. Skoboleff's Mothert

From the London Telegraph. An extraordinary and sensational suggestion has just been made that Pranzini, besides being guilty of the Rue Montaigne murders, for which he was

sentenced to death last week, may actually have been the assassin of Mme Skobeleff, the mother of the famous Bussian General. This idea has struck a Frenchman who has long been resident in Russia, and has arrived on a visit to Paris. He asks if, now that Pranzini is con demned, the authorities cannot ascertain what he did in 1879, when he was in the service of Gen. Skobeleff. In that year Mme. Skobeleff had travelled some distance to see her son, who was then in Bulgaria. On her retur journey the lady was murdered in a diligence. Her hea was literally severed from her body. A casket contain ing jewelry disappeared, and was never afterward found, and it was said in Russia that Mme. Skobeleff had been accompanied by an interpreter who spoke five or six languages. Moreover, Pranzini averred that he had brought back with him from India £1,200 sterling, but he made the journey after he had quitted the service of Gen. Skobeleff. Pranzini had already been su pected of other murders in Paris, but this is by far the nost sensational suggestion that has been made.

Hyacinthe on McGlynn. From Galignant's Messe

Père Hyacinthe yesterday briefly discussed he Socialist campaign in the United States. He said: Father McGlynn is a priest and a citizen. As a priest e teaches religion in the Church, and as a citizen he has a perfect right to talk politics outside of it. I have read in the newspapers of a proposal to appoint a Nuncio at Washington, and I agree with Father McGlynn that if that step is taken the Catholic Church in America will lose its independence. Read M. Melchoir de Vogue's re-cent article, in which that writer, who is a stanch Cath-olic, shows that the Roman Catholic Church in America enjoys a degree of independence not to be met with on the European Continent. The Church in America, in fact, is more liberal and advanced than it is in Europe." As regards the social question, Pere Hyacinthe fears that Father McGlynn has gone too far. He is persuaded, however, that there are great principles underlying his programme which will claim the attention of the Legisure at no very distant date. On the question whether the McGlynn controversy is likely to cause a schism in he Catholic Church in America. Pere Hyacinthe re served his opinion until another interview

Rounion of Colored Veterans.

Boston, Aug. 1 .- There was held at Tremont BOSTON, Aug. I.—There was held at Tremont Temple to-day a reunion of colored veterans of the late war. The galleries were filled with a large crowd and the main floor was fully occupied by veterans. The decorations were very profuse, and included flags and bunting and flowers. Among the invited guests were Gen. J. C. Carrington, Lieut Fox. Major N. E. Ladd of Groveland. Majors McKay and Garrison of Boston, and many officers of the State militia. Lieut. Dupres made a brief speech of welcome, after which addresses were made by Recorder Trotter of the District of Columbia, Gov. Andrew B. Kingsley, and others.

Collector Magone's Reorganization. The reorganization scheme went into effect

at the Custom House yesterday, when Collector Magone promulgated an order defining the new departments and the functions of the various officers. The new arrangement will, it is expected, do away with much of the red tape that has formerly characterized Custom House business.

A BRIDE SHOT AND KILLED.

JOSEPH SCHLEMMER'S REVENGE OF HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

He Meets his Young Wife Walking in the Street with Her Mether and Grandmot and Sends a Bullet into Her Breast.

Minnie Mann, who was then 14 years old, went with her parents to a German picnic in the Union Hill Schuetzen Park two years ago. There she met Joseph Schlemmer, and they danced together. Minnie introduced her newly made young friend to her parents, and he remained with her until the picule ended. Then he accompanied her to her home in Jersey City. After that he called about twice a week at her house and they became arden lovers. He was 20 years old. On account of her age the girl's parents objected to Schlemmer's frequent visits and advised her not to accept his attentions. She did not heed the advice, and Schlemmer kept up his visits. When he first met the girl Schlemmer was a clerk in Smith's shoe store, 330 West Twentyfourth street, in this city, where he earned a good salary. He lost his place about a year ago. About that time Minnie's parents objected to his calling at the house. Minnie remained true, however, and the young lovers

met clandestinely.

Just before last New Year's Day Schlemmer who had obtained another situation, suggested to Minnie that they should get married. She consented. She told her mother of her Intention, and, after much persuasion, her mother gave her consent with the understanding, however, that the couple should not live together until Minnie became 16 years old. Both lovers agreed to this and on Jan. 11 last, in St. Boniagreed to this and on Jan. 11 last, in St. Boniface's German Catholic Church in First street, they were married by the Rev. Father Wahl. After they left the church the young bride went to his boarding house at 201 Fifth street, Jersey City. Husband and wife met frequently at the house of the bride's parents. They longed to live together. In March last Mrs. Mann told Schlemmer that she was willing that he and his wife should go to housekeeping.

"I am going to move from the house in which I am living." she said, "and if you like you and Minnie can come and live with me in my new house."

and Minnie can come and live with me in my new house."

Behlemmer, who was anxious to be near his wife, consented. Mrs. Mann took apartments in a house in Bay street, Jersey City, and two rooms were set apart for Schlemmer and his young wife. A dispute as to who should pay the rent, Schlemmer or his father-in-law, who had got out of work, caused the breaking up of the house. Mrs. Mann and her daughter went to live with Mrs. Mann's parents at 554 Jersey avenue. Mrs. Mann's father is a retired brick-layer, and is in comfortable circumstances. He was willing to receive Mrs. Mann and her daughter in his house, but he would have nothing to do with either Schlemmer or his son-inlaw. Mann, and they had to shift for themselyes.

was willing to receive are, mann and not all and the control ing to do with either Schlemmer or his son-iniaw, Mann, and they had to shift for themselves.

Mann hired a room in Bay street, and Schlemmer went back to his old boarding house in Fifth street. Mrs. Mann after the separation was very bitter against Schlemmer, and she instructed his wife not to speak to him. Schlemmer saw his wife only in secret. According to his own story he loved his wife desperately, and the fact that he could not meet and talk with her without interference constantly galled him. Several times within the nast month he tried to see her, but because of her mother's presence, he failed in his efforts. For hours at a time he loitered about the house, and although he often saw her face at the window, he could not go near her.

At noon yesterday, for the first time in a week, he met her. She had been out shopping, and he met her on the way home. They talked together for a few minutes, and, as they were near the house, the young wife hurried away, fearing, as she told her husband, that her mother might see her with him. Her hasty departure maddened him, and he cried after her that he would see her again. At 1:20 oclock the young wife, with her mother, who carried a child in her arms, and her grandmother left their house to go out for a walk. Schlemmer, who had remained on the watch, followed them. At the corner of Erie street and First street he came up with them, and, taking hold of his wife by the arm, called her aside. A horse car was passing at the time, and Schlemmer led his wife across the street in advance of the car. Her mother and grandmother remained on the other side of the street.

As soon as Schlemmer and his wife reached the sidewalk Schlemmer put a revolver at her breast and, as far as is known, without the slightest warning pulled the trigger. The bullet entered just above the heart, and the young woman fell dead to the sidewalk. Schlemmer has here and said theatrically:

"It was all your fault."

He was taken to Police He

know him give him a good reputation. It is said his troubles with his mother-in-law were caused by his drinking habits, but the police say he was perfectly sober when he killed his wife. At Police Headquarters Schlemmer made this statement to Chief Murphy:

this statement to Chief Murphy:

Last Wednesday I had an appointment to meet my
wife and go to New York to live. She kept the appointment, but refused to go with me, saying that her mother
did not want her to go. I bought the pistol in Nelson's
pawnshop some time ago. I don't knew how long ago. I
loaded it to-lay with ammunition that I bought in a
store in Newark avenue. I loaded it because I did not
want to live any loager. I saw my wife on the corner of
Jersey avenue and Newark avenue to day, and tried to
speak to her, but she seemed afraid of her mother, and
didn't speak to me. I solwed the yot to Erie and First
down the steem at to speak to my wife, and her mother
pushed me away. I then shot my wife. I shot her because her mother made my life miserable.

Chief Murphy showed him the revolver, and
he said:

Chief Murphy showed him the revolver, and he said:
"That's what did the work."
When the Chief told him that his wife was dead, he said coolly:
"I wish I were dead, too."
"I wish I were dead, too."
William E. Selvedge, an insurance agent, of 195 Broadway, was a witness of the shooting. He says Schlemmer had his left arm around his wife's waist when he fired the shot, and that it appeared to him as if he was whispering protestations of love to her. As Schlemmer was being led to his cell from the police court he made a request of Detective Pearson that the newspapers with reports of the tragedy be sent to him.

Campanint's Company Engaged.

A cablegram from Milan, received in this city

yesterday by a friend of Signor Campanini, gives pa ticulars of the progress in the formation of the oper company that he is to bring to this country. That ther will be a fall and winter tour in America is now assured. The artists engaged include Signora Elvira Rappetto, one of the best-known dramatic sopranes in Italy, who for five years has spent the off seasons in a South Amer

for five years has spent the off seasons in a South American tour. It was at first expected that she could be setured for the first productions of "Othello" in Milan, but her South American engagements prevented. The contraito is Mme. Scalchi. Then there are Torricelli and Galassi, baritones, and the principal basso will be Signor Nanetti. Another basso is signor Raldingors. Signor Campanini himself will make a number of appearances. He has recovered his health and voice. The company will open in a series of concerts in this city early in November. There will also be, it is said, a short season of Italian opera in New York. The "Othello" of verdi may be produced with some members of the original Milan cast. The conductor is to be Signor Geofant campanini, a brother of the tenor. He conducted at Nice last winter. Since he was here during the opening season at the Metropolitan Opera House he has wielded the baton at Milan and Naples also. He was Right in his Presentiment. MEADVILLE, Pa., July 31,-Jefferson Adams

decorative artist of this place, went to Erle on Friday o decorate the ceiling of St. Joseph's Catholio Church to a friend that he had such a strong presentiment that something would happen to him in the church that he would not undertake the work. He started to return home, but went back to the church again, saying that he was foolish to give way to such silly misgivings, and climbed to the seaffolding, which was fifty feet from the floor. At the first stroke of his brush on the colling he feel from the scanfolding to the floor. He struck directly in front of the altar and was instantly killed.

A One-legged Boy's Fatal Applause. LOCK HAVEN, Pa., July 31.-The Harleton Base Ball Club went to Danville on Friday to play a match game with the Danville Club. George Root, aged 12 years, although he has but one leg, the other having en cut off by a railroad train three years ago, climbed been cut off by a railroad train infec years ago, climbed a big tree on the base ball grounds to get a good view of the game. He was perched on a limb twenty feet from the ground. He became excited over a close run one of the home nine made and let go of the limb above him that he was holding himself secure in his place by to take off his hat and shout. He fell from his perch to the ground, breaking his other leg and three ribs and injuring his spine. He will die.

Old Mary Sullivan Starves to Beath, RAHWAY, Aug. 1 .- Mary Sullivan, the old

roman who has been unable to sat for six weeks, died woman who has been unace to sat for six weeks, died last night in the little frame house called the House of Blases. She lived with two other old women, Catherine Cochran and Annie Masters. The latter, who was called Lame Annie in the neighborhood, was found dead in the house the other day by two girls. Catherine Cochran, it is said, gave no notice of her death. The police are making an investigation into the death of each of the women.

FIRING OF THE ATLANTA'S GUNS. The Defects and Damage Are Triffing, Can Easily be Remedied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- The report of the Board of Naval Officers appointed to examine the Atlanta, and to ascertain the damage sustained during recent target practice, was re-ceived by the Secretary of the Navy to-day.

The report says: The recoil and counter recoil of the 8 and 8 inch guns were easy and satisfactory, except at the second fire of the 8-inch breech-loading rifle No. 1, when the gun remained in. (The gun was readily run out with a tackle). The action of the carriage at the first fire was due to want of strength in the clips and clip circles and, at the second fire to want of sufficient bearing and securing of the deck socket. It is believed that had the deck socket held the carriage would not have been disabled by the giving way of the clips.

The action of the after 6-inch shifting gun No. 4 was satisfactory, notwithstanding that the front clips had a play of half an inch. The action of the broadside car-riages of 6-inch guns Nos 5 and 18 was satisfactory, ex-cept the breaking of clips, the starting of the copper rivets in the clip circles and the wood screws in the training circles.

training circles.

The firing of the six-pounder R. P. guns developed a weakness in one leg of the cagemonnt of No. 4 due to the weakness in one leg of the cagemonnt of No. 4 due to the process of the control of the three pounder R. P. guns are unsatisfactory. They cannot be moved with facility, the line of sight of the guns is obstructed at ranges beyond 1,000 yards, and the guns cannot be safely used as now fitted. For this reason three-pounder R. P. guns are unsatisfactory. They cannot be moved with facility, the line of sight of the guns cannot be safely used as now fitted. For this reason three-pounder R. P. No. 3 was not fired. The tripod mounts of the one-pounder R. P. guns need stronger holding down arrangements. The tower mounts of the 47 M. M. R. C. are like those of the three-pounder R. F. guns, and have the same defects.

Careful observation of the effect of the firing upon the hull of the vessel failed to develop any damage other than the breaking of the cast-scele port sills and the charge was slight in the best deck, and observers there were unable to observe which six inch gun had been fired. The deck, hull, and fittings, with the sception of the port sills, hinges te superstructure doors and vegetable lockers and some of the light woodwork have every appearance of strength and ability to endure the strain of continuous firing of the guns.

The blast of the forward eight linch gun, when fired abat the starboard beam, will not permit the crews of the starboard five-pounder R. F. and one-pounder R. F. to remnia at their guns. When the after six inch shifting run is fired on the starboard quarter, or directly aft, the crew of the after eight-inch gun cannot remain at their gun is fired on the starboard quarter, or directly aft, the crew of the after eight-inch gun cannot remain at their gun is fired on the starboard quarter, or directly aft, the crew of the after eight-inch gun cannot remain at their gun is fired on the starboard quarter, or directly aft, the crew of the after eight-inch gun cannot ig of the six-pounder R. F. guns developed a in one leg of the eagemonnt of No. 4 due to

them to be worked together forward or aft.

The Board states concisely its opinions as to the changes demanded, which consist principally in the method of fastening the boaring surfaces to the steel deck, the construction of cilps and clip circles, &c. The report says in conclusion than the plan of testing the hull, guns, and fittings of the Atlanta arranged by the Board contemplated a more extended use of the main battery, but the weakness developed in the port sills and in the sockets of the 8-inch carriages rendered further firing inadvisable.

Secretary Whitney says the defects reported by the Board and he described by the Board and he demands such and the defects reported.

visable. Scoretary Whitney says the defects reported by the Board and the damage sustained by the ship are trifling as compared with those rumored to have been discovered, and that they are such as can be easily and speedily remedied

Why he Did Not Wish Delegations Bearing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President spent the day at the White House, but received no callers, and gave orders that he should not be disturbed. He said to-day that he felt it to be an absolute necessity that he should in every case request those cities which propose send delegations to Washington conveying invitations to visit them on his Western trip to forego that formality and forward their communications by mail. He has a full appreciation of the cordial spirit which prompts such courtesy, and which is most gratifying, but it seems to him unnecessary that such journeys, for such a purpose, at this heated season of the year, should be undertaken. In addition to this consideration he said it had been his purpose to feel free to absent himself from the capital and the White House as he should feel disposed during this month, and to make no engagements which would require his presence here at any stated time.

It is probable that he will leave here the last days of September and go directly to St. Louis, and from there to Kansas City, St. Paul, Minnespolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Nashville, and Atlanta. The St. Louis and Atlanta dates being fixed, it will not be practicable to deviate much from this programme. The journey will be made by the ordinary route of travel between the cities named, and the disposition of the President will be to see as much of the consistent with limited time and positive engagements.

ENONULLE, Aug. 1.—An invitation, signed by forego that formality and forward their com-

An invitation, signed by ill the officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, was forwarded tonight to President Cleveland, inviting him with Mrs. Cleveland to visit this city while on his

The power to stop the overcrowding of the ferryboats rests with the United States Steamboat Inspectors. I rests with the United States Steamboat Inspectors. I have been investigating the matter for some time, and am looking into the charters of the Bay Ridge and Staten Island ferry companies. I am going to see if these companies cannot be compelled to stop crowding the boats. It has also been reported to me that the Staten Island Ferry Company is not paying the city what they should, and I intend to find out why the company does not pay its full rental to the city.

Capt. Fairchild, chief of the United States Steamboat Inspectors at this port, said:

Steamboat inspectors at this port, said:

We have no power to regulate the number of passengers a ferryboat may carry. We have power to inspect her hull and see that she carries a proper number of life preservers but nothing more. With excursion boats its different. We can compet the Captain to carry only a certain number of passengers. We should have the same law as to ferryboats, but we have not. The Eight Hancox is chartered as a ferryboat and not as an excursion boat. The Staten Island Ferry and the Bay Ridge boats are all under one management.

Seven More Bank Reports.

ALBANY, Aug. 1 .- A thrifty showing is made by the reports of seven additional New York city saving banks given below, with an increase of 6,307 deposit and of \$3,231,078 in amount of deposits months. The figures are as follows:

BROADWAY.—Resources. \$4,407,859; due depositors, \$4,073,510; surplus. \$327,349; number of depositors, 6,598, 8s.axer.3—Besources. \$38,189,655; due depositors, \$30,371,071; surplus. \$7,617.833; number of depositors, 68,642. Enterants' Industrial —Resources \$39.325,935; due apositors \$33,120,876; surplus \$6,205,050; number of apositors 61,335 Specifica 61:23.

Norra Rivas. -Resources. 22.749,473: due depositors. 22.539,741; surplus. 2200.681; number of depositors. 10.639.

Myracoroluxa - Resources. 24.471.789; due depositors. 10.639.

4.015,199; surplus. 2456.530; number of depositors. 9, 232, Genzas. - Resources. 24.039,397; due depositors. 9, 232, 269,049; surplus. 21.770,349; number of depositors. 55,386.

Excession. - Resources. 24.039,397; due depositors. 55,386, 27.75; surplus. 21.75; surpl

A Dishonest Official Suspended.

PALATEA, Fla., Aug. 1.-William F. Forward, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Register of Deeds Coun Auditor, Secretary of the Board of County Commission ers, Chairman of the Democratic County Executiv ers, Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, and son of an ex-Circuit Judge, a leading wholesale merchant has been suspended by the Governor on charges of malfeasance, embezziement, mutilation of records, and various private disreputable transactions, involving, as estimated by his friends \$25,001. No county funds are involved. The Transayer's accounts are entirely straight. Embezziement under the law of Florida is declared larceny. This alleged crookedness covers nearly his whole term of office.

Humidity.

Now the perspiring citizen surveys With allent scorn the Weather Burd And for a north wind hungers with a strong Avidity.

Praying that he may not endure too long The season's stress, the burdens flesh must bear, and that oppressive terror of the air, Better the blazing sun of tropic lands.

Better the dreary desert's burning sands

If in the thin and heated air we spy Than, when the moisture mark is mounting high. bing to meet the sun's too forvent smiles,

To soak and steam in that which science styles Humldity. May well excite a modern saint to wrath, And flavor his remaks with quite severe

With mind and body sadly out of gear, His thermometric spirits rise and fall, Moved by the steamy, sticky thing we call Humidity.

The serious man puts on his soberest airs, The pious man almost forgets his prayers. The humorous man is sure to miss his grip Or quiddity:

And when their flabby forms with moisture drip, They score a loss in life's incessant gams, Subducd and overcome by what we name

FELL OFF THE BIG BRIDGE

PAINTER MARTIN SPOILS THE MARKET FOR BRIDGE JUMPERS.

His Poot Slipped and he Went Headleng 130 Feet to the Water and Breke his Breast Bone-John Ward Recened Him, James Martin, a painter employed on the Brooklyn Bridge, fell from a girder under the north railroad track to the water, 130 feet below, at 10:40 o'clock yesterday morning, and esceped with a broken breast bond. He is 17

years old. Martin was one of a gang of a dozen painters at work on the trusses and girders supporting the car track on the south side of the bridge, To get at the underside of the iron work they swing scaffolds under the bridge, and then climb down and stand on the scaffolds while they paint the iron work over their heads. The paint is mixed in a big barrel on the northwest side of the New York tower. Martin had been over to the tower after two

pails of paint. Returning, he walked up the

north railroad track until he was near the first lamp post. A train came along, and he stepped to one side. Then he continued on up opposite the scaffold under the south track, to which he was bound. Here he stepped from the wooden guard rail down to a double iron truss running north and south under the sleepers that the railroad ties rest on. This truss had been newly painted on the top, and it was had been newly painted on the top, and it was slippery with the oil. As the young man put his foot on it he slipped as if he had steeped on a banana peel, and, throwing out his hands in a wild effort to save himself. he fell over backward and shot head first like an arrow down to the water below.

It was a lucky fall after all. As he approached the water he turned his head a little to one side and spread his legs slightly, and with his hand stretched out as if to break the fall, he struck in the riffs of the ebb tide and disappeared.

side and spread his legs slightly, and with his hand stretched out as if to break the fail, he struck in the riffs of the ebb tide and disappeared.

Probably forty men saw him fall. Among them were the pilot of the tug William Cox, and the crews of three Morris and Essex canal boats alongside. The Cox and her tow were bound up to Ninety-eighth street, and were only thirty or forty feet down stream from where Martin struck. The cries of the men on deck brought Fireman John Ward out of the Cox's stokehole in a hurry, and he reached the bow of the tug just in time to see Martin rise to the surface, face down, just in ahead but a little to the right of the barges lashed on the starboard side of the tug. Without saying a word he leaped across the decks of the barges and took a header into the dancing riffs. It was just as Martin sank out of sight again, and so he missed him. They both rose to the surface again almost together, and then as Martin was going down again and was about three feet below the surface Ward swhim again, and, making a second dive, brought him to the surface, where a twist on his clothing turned him on his back and got his face out of water. He was conscious, but wholly unable to heip himself.

The tug had been stopped meantime, and one of the men on the barges threw the end of a tow line to Ward, who took a turn around Martin's body with it. Martin was drawn up and placed on the deck of the tug. Ward helped himself out of the water and up the tug's side, where he refused to listen when the other men wanted to tell him he had done a brave deed. He went back to his fire—a hot place it is, too, in this weather. The tug was run to the foot of Dover street.

Meantime a conductor on a bridge train who had seen Martin fall notified Policeman Hill, and when young Martin was landed on Pier 25 the ambulance from Chambers Street Hospital was coming down the street after him. Martin was able to walk across the pier to the ambulance from Chambers Street Hospital. He found that Martin's breastbone was broken

nital. He lives with his parents at 105 washington street.

Fireman John Ward is well known about the port. He formerly worked with Small's wrecking cetablishment and was in the habit of diving down and making lines fast to wrecks without the aid of any helmet or air pump. DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN BRIDGEPORT

An Aged Husband Shoots his Young Wife

and then Kills Himself. BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 1. - This afternoon George Whetstine, aged 70 years, a second-hand furniture dealer, went to 67 Burroughs street, where his young wife lives, and, calling her to the street, shot her three times with fatal effect. He then sent a ball through his own brain. Whetstine married his last wife

own brain. Whetstine married his last wife three years ago, and became so jealous of her three years and bearing three years and tractive woman of 30 years, and they could reach the spot whetstinepointed the weanon at them, and then turned it to his own head and fired. The ball entered his cheek and passed upward through the brain. He dropped from the carriage soat and ex-pired in a few moments. The dying woman was taken to her house, and to-night her lower limbs are paralyzed and she is unconscious. She will die.

SUNBEAMS.

-John Allen of Maine, who is 92 years of age, is attending his 373d camp meeting. -The only survivor of Chicago's original Board of Trade is Marcus C. Stearns, who is 72 years old, very rich, and retired from business.
—San Francisco's historic "Sand Lot" is

to be no more. By order of the Supervisors of the city of a peaceful intelligence office. -A physician who for years has lived near the sea says that for five years he has noted the hour and the minute of death of ninety-three different per sons, and every one has died while the tide was run out save four, and they were suddenly killed.

n that city is a man about five feet eight inches tal whose beard is so long that when he stands erect it reaches the floor and extends out from his feet fully twenty inches. The beard is six feet eight inches long, and up to date is the longest known. -Stacy Clock recently found a bald eagle's nest in a tall oak near Woodchuck Creek, Michigan. It was about eighty feet to the nest, but he climbed up

-A Norwich, Conn., newspaper save that

there and got three young birds about seven weeks old. They were but partly covered with feathers yet they neasured nearly six feet across the wings. -A big gas well at Fairmount, Ind., caught fire, and all efforts to extinguish the seventy-five-foot flame were in vain until three boys succeeded. They placed a section of stovepipe over the well, and then suddenly bent it over, diverting the flow of gas and cut-

ting off the flame, which was speedily smothered. -Major Black of Sumter, Ga., owned a guinea hen that wanted to sit. Her nest was broken up several times, and at length, with every appearance of extreme dejection, she walked to the well, flew up of the curbing, and, with a rasping cry, plunged head into the water. When she was taken out she was dead. -A fishing party from Charlestown, W. Va., who recently camped for a week on a portion of the Antietam battle field, found a complete skeleton of a man, and by its side the scabbard and blade of an offi-

cer's sword. The body was in the midst of a thicket of young trees, which probably accounts for its being over looked for so long a time. -Gen. John Bidwell, who recently gave right acres of his great ranch at Chico, Cal., as a the new Normal School of Northern California, went to that State long before the discovery of gold. He bought his ranch of 30,000 acres for \$3,000, and now it is worth \$2,000,000, and yields an income of \$100,000.

well used to be a great wine producer, but his sec wife has induced him to root out all his wine grapes and -The six-year-old son of Bernard Green, near Bennetlaville, Ind., was recently run over by a heavy wagon and his right leg crushed. The father knew that the leg must come off, and after vainly try ing to get a surgeon, decided to perform the operation himself. He had no instrument with the exception of a ranor and a small meat saw, but with those he took off

the leg neatly, and the boy recovered from the shock and is getting well. Surgeons say that the job was as successful as any one could ask. -Grace Young of Kansas City, but five months married, quarrelled with her husband, who threatened to leave her. Anxious to retain his love, she consuited a fortune teller, who told her to cut a finger and put three drops of her blood in something her hus-band would drink. She said this would prove a sure preventive of his leaving her. Next morning Mrs. Young gave a cup containing the blood to one of the waiters where they were boarding, asking her to give Young his coffee in that cup. The girl notified the police that a woman was trying to poison her husband. Mrs. Young